NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, JANUARY 15, 1885.

CANDIDATES FOR SENATOR

THE UNION LEAGUE CLUB COMMITTEE. BOLDING A CONFERENCE WITH THE REPUBLICAN

MEMBERS. [BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.] ALBANY, Jan. 14.—The committee sent here by the Union League Club of New-York to urge the election of Mr. Everts displayed the talents to-day of "practical politicians" which made all the proonal gentlemen in the Morton headquarters pale with envy or something else. The committee have a large and handsomely furnished room on the second floor of the Delavan House. Near by are the rooms occupied by the friends of the candidates for Senator. Every other room on the hall is occupied by some prominent politician and his several "henchmen." There is every chance for a raw voter like a Union League Club man to learn the alphabet of politics, if in no other way than by attrition. Having assimilated a good deal of "politics" in two days, the committee to-day invited all the Republican members of the New-York delegation to their room. There were present of the Union League Club Committee the following: Hamilton Fish, jr., LeGrand B. Cannon, E. H. Ammidown, Charles S. Smith, J. H. Herrick, John S. Kennedy, A. N. Whitney and Hugh N. Camp. There were also present in the room while the conference was in progress Theodore Roosevelt, John J. O'Brien, Bernard Biglin, Assemblymen O'Neil, Van Duzer, Haskeil,

The presence of Mr. O'Brien at the gathering of the Union League Club politicians at first uduced much laughter in the Morton headquarters. Afterward, when it was learned that Mr. O'Brien and his new friends had gained much esteem for each other at the mosting and had entered into a hearty alliance, there was not so much merriment. The Union League Club men expressed their sentiments regarding the Senatorship New-York Republican members to the New-York Republican members respectfully but firmly. They urged the claims of Mr. Evarts and argued that his election at this juncture would not only reflect honor upon the State of New-York, but would be more likely to promote the future welfare and success of the Republican party than that of Mr. Morton. They said that they had the highest respect for Mr. Morton and appreciated his past services to the party. So far as they were personally concerned, and looking at the question in a social point of view many of them would prefer Mr. Morton, with whom they had a more intimate acquaintance than they had with Mr. Evarts, but they regarded Mr. Evarts as better qualified to perform the duties that were likely to devolve upon a Republican Senator in the next four years than any of his competitors who had been unamed for the position.

ASKING THE OPINIONS OF MEMBERS.

S. S. Hawkins, Seeber, Curtis and Heath.

ASKING THE OPINIONS OF MEMBERS. Assemblymen were then asked their opinion. Assemblyman Barnum said he was in favor of Levi P. Morton's election, and expected to vote for him in the caucus. He thought that he was better calculated to unite the party than any other candidate, and that he would be able to do more to promote the success of the party in the State election next fall than any other candidate. It was essential that the party should win victory in the next campaign, and the man who could help win it would be more serviceable to the party than one who would simply be an ornament

General Barnum was interrupted by this question from one of the Union League men: "Suppose, General Barnum, we should bring to you a petition signed by two-thirds of the Republican voters in the XXIst Assembly District in New-York, your own district, asking you to vote for Mr. Evarts, would you vote for him?" "I would not," responded General Barnum firmly. He was followed, however, by Assemblyman Walter Howe, of the XIth Assembly District of New-York, who unequivocally pledged his vote to Mr. Evarts and made an earnest speech in Mr. Evarts's favor. Two-thirds of the Republican voters of New-York, Mr. Howe declared, were for Mr. Evarts. Assemblyman Rockefeller, of the XVIth Assembly District of New-York, said that it was his impression that at least seventy-five per cent of the Republican voters in his district desired the election of Mr. Evarts. Still he should not decide to vote for Mr. Evarts till he had made a more thorough investigation. Assemblyman Charles Smith, of the Xth Assembly District, said that while he was not prepared to say that he should vote for Mr. Evarts, still he would say decidedly that he should not vote for Mr. Morton Senator Gibbs and Assemblymen Windolph and Van Allen, of New-York, expressed no opinion,

CLOSING THE CONFERENCE. The meeting closed with a dramatic episode Several of the Union League Club speakers argued carnestly that the Republican voters of New-York almost unanimously favored the election of Mr. Evarts. Public sentiment was so strong in Mr. Evarts's favor that it would be daugerous politically Evarts's favor that it would be daugerous politically to vote for Mr. Morton. One of the speakers became so earnest in making this point that he said: "I would remind the members of the Legislature from New-York of the fate of those Senature from New-York of the fate of those Senature and Assemblymen from that city who voted against the Street Cleaning bill in 1880, a bill that was asked for by the entire population of New-York. Did any of those gentlemen return to Albany? Was not their political life extinguished?"

Ex-Assemblyman Robert Ray Hamilton, of New-York, who was one of the victims of the Street Cleaning bill and who is one of the Union League Club committee, was in the room when this assault and reminder of oid times was made. He blushed a deep scariet, but did not say anything to his carnest friend. The Union League Club committee hope to get the votes of all the New-York members for Mr. Evarts except that of General Ba num.

A departation of Brooklyn Republicans, headed by Franklin Woodruff and appointed by the Evarts mass meeting held in that city, arrived this evening to join in the canvass for Mr. Evarts.

COMMENTS ON MR. MILLER'S VIEWS. AN INTERVIEW WITH EX-GOVERNOR CORNELL-WHY HE IS OPPOSED TO MR. EVARTS.

IRV TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE. ALBANY, Jan. 14 .- The interview with United States Senator Miller in to-day's TRIBUNE, in which be advocates the election of William M. Evarts for Senator, made a decided sensation among the politicians now here. Naturally the Evarts men were highly pleased to receive such cordial support from so influential a politician. There was a jubiled in the Evarts headquarters over the matter. was freely quoted by the Evarts men in their con versations with the uncommitted members of the Legislature. It could not fail to have great weight with many men from the country districts who are better acquainted with Senator Miller than those

Among the Morton men, however, the opinion was general that Senator Miller had made a serious political mistake in using his official position i Mr. Evarts's behalf. Nor, it was declared, would Republican voters like his interference in the contest. Furthermore the statement was frequently made that the Senator had not made an argument that would aid Mr. Evarts.

With a view of learning the views of ex-Governor Cornell, THE TRIBUNE correspondent went to him and said : " Governor, have you read Senator Miller's reasons for supporting Mr. Evarts as a candidate for Senator as published in this morning's TRIB-

MR. EVARTS'S REPUBLICANISM

"Yes," he replied, "and I am sorry that I cannot agree with him. My personal acquaintance with Mr. Evarts dates from about the close of the war, shortly after the death of President Lincoln, now about twenty years, and if personal considerations only were to govern I could support Mr. Evarts very cordially, as my acquaintance with him has been an agreeable one. Politically, however, I cannot support Mr. Evarts for Senator for the reason that during at least three-quarters of the enty years of my acquaintance with him he has

man against Governor Fenton, then the Republican andidate for Governor. In 1868 he was Andrew Johnson's counsel in the impeachment case, and became Attorney-General of Johnson's Administration, then bitterly hostile to the Republican party and to the election of Grant as President. From 1869 to 1873, if he was not in opposition to the Republican party, it is certain that he made no sign

of sympathy or support. "In 1874 it has always been understood that Mr. Evarts favored the election of Mr. Tilden as Governor against Governor Dix, then the Republican candidate for re-election. In 1875 Mr. Evarts appeared as the principal spokesman of the Cooper Institute meeting, called to denounce the action of General Sheridan in following the instructions of President Grant in reference to the Louisiana Legislature. Throughout the Presidential campaign of 1876 it was generally supposed that Mr. Evarts sympathized with the candidacy of Governor Tilden sympathized with the candidacy of Governor Tilden for President until within a very few days of the election. It was intimated to me, as chairman of the New-York State Committee, that Mr. Evarts would probably accept an invitation to speak in favor of the Republican candidate, and he made one speech accordingly. After the election Mr. Evarts was employed at a munificent rate of compensation by the Republican National Committee as counsel before the celebrated Electoral Commission, and upon the accession of the Republican Administration in March, 1877, Mr. Evarts became Secretary of State and was responsible for driving out of power the Republican State Administration of Louisiaua, and pensioned Governor Packard upon the Consulate at Liverpool. He was also responsible for the overthrow of Republican Administrations in South Carolina and Florida the same year, since which time there has been no show for Republicans between the Potonae and the Rio Grande; nor will there be until New-York can be redeemed from the control of Democracy.

HIS WORK IN EECENT CAMPAIGNS.

HIS WORK IN RECENT CAMPAIGNS. "Mr. Evarts made a Republican speech in New-York City in 1879 and another in 1880; but according to his own confession in 1882 he refused to speak for so excellent a candidate for Governor as the late Judge Folger, who appealed personally to him for his aid in the canvass. In 1883 Mr. Evarts made one Republican speech, and in 1884 he spoke for the Republican party once in New-York and once in Brooklyn. We are to elect a Sena or for six years, and it seems to me that one important qualification should be the assurance that the Senator so elected will continue to be a Republican Senator during the whole of such period. With the experience of the past twenty years there has been in full sympathy and accord with the masses of the Republican party continuously for three years, and therefore it seems to me a little risky to invest him with a commission to represent the Republicans of New-York in the United States Senate for so long a period as six years. It may be important that we should have a great orator for Senator, but it is still more important for us to be assured that Republican orations will be delivered than that they should be such great erations." the late Judge Folger, who appealed personally to

PETITIONS FAVORING MR. EVARTS. A NUMBER OF THEM READ IN THE ASSEMBLY AND SENATE.

PROM THE REGULAR CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE. ALBANY, Jan. 14 .- A stream of petitions in favor of Mr. Evarts began to flow into both the Senate and the Assembly to-day. The supporters of Levi P. Morton listened silently as one petition after another was read, and then went about declaring that they had received disputches from home stating that Morton petitions with many signatures had been mailed here. Mr. Nash presented four of the Evarts petitions from towns in Cattaraugus County, Mr. Berry a half dozen from Fulton County, Mr. Cartwright a large batch from Delaware County-although he supports Mr. Morton for Senator-and Mr. Snyder a big bundle of them from Ulster County. Mr. Johnson, one of the Democratic Assemblymen, suggested that the petitions be sent to the Republican Senate Caucus Committee. The Rev. W. H. Olin, Senate Caucus Committee. The Rev. W. H. Olin, Republican member from Broome, who intends to vote for Mr. Morton, seemed annoyed by the reading of the Evarts petitions and finally interrupted Clerk Chickering as he was reading them with a request that he should state to whom they were addressed. Mr. Chickering replied that they were sent to "the Republican measures of the Legislature," Mr. Olin made the comment that in that case they were addressed to only a portion of the Legislature and should not be read to it therefore as a whole. Speaker Erwin quieted the discussion by referring the petitions to the Committee on Privileges and Elections.

In the Sena's there was a similar presentation of petitions for Mr. Evarts. Senator Thomas had a long one from the business men of Nerwich and Senator H. A. Nelson a good many from West-

A CIRCULAR ATTACKING MR. EVARIS.

ALBANY, Jan. 14 .- A token that the conductors of Mr. Morton's carvass are somewhat demoralized appeared this evening in the shape of a circular issued from the Morton headquarters containing a reprint of The New-York Times's attack on Mr. Evarts The Times could not but know that the attack was coupled in that paper with a still grosser attack on Mr. Morton which was carefully emitted in the "Besides," as a well-known Republican remarked after reading the circular, "there is not a prominent Republican in the State whom The a prominent Republican in the State whom The Times has not at one time or another grossly abused,

THE SITUATION AT MIDNIGHT. MR, EVARTS GAINING VOTES-HIS FRIENDS CONFI

DENT OF ELECTING HIM.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]
ALBANY, Jan. 14.—The Everts leaders believed at midnight that they had made large gains. They considered that they had secured the votes, which were on the doubtful list before, of Assemblym en Kruse, of Cattaraugas, Bailey, of Genesce, Farnum, of Wayne, Taylor, of Kings, Smith, of New-York, and had great hopes of securing the votes of Senator and Assemblymen Windolph, Van Atlen, and Rockefeller, of New-York, leaving only the vote of Assemblyman Barnum in New-York for Mr. Morton. An Evarts leader said at midnight: "We have the votes of thirteen Senators and thirty-eight Assemblymen and we think we shall gain one more Senator and several Assemblymen In my opinion Mr. Evarts cannot now be beaten. We are delighted with our success." Mr. Evarts may be said to lean on the arms of Frank Hiscock and Leslie W. Russell, Senator McCarthy is said to have a letter from Mr. Hiscock withdrawing in favor of Mr. Mr. Russell's friends are standing aloof from the Evarts canvassers more There now seems to be a common agreement that the caucus shall be held on Monday evening next. the caucus shall be held on Monday evening next. The Evarts leaders are constantly receiving additions to their numbers, while the Morton force seems to remain stationary. The Morton men are preparing a counter blast of petitions in beh did of Morton. These are to be dumped by the thousand upon the Legislature in the remaining days of this week The State Dairymen's Association has been used to distribute and obtain signatures to these documents. Mr. Evarts is accused in these petitions of having made an argument in opposition to the oleomargarine law.

CLARK E. SMITH UNPLEDGED.

ROCHESTER, Jan. 14.- The Democrat and Chronicle will to-morrow publish a letter from Clark E. Smith, Member of Assembly from Yates County, denying the authority The Albany Evening Journal to publish his name among the supporters of Mr. Evarts. Mr. Smith says that he is unpledged and shall vote for Senator in accordance with what he believes to be the wishes of the majority of the Republicans of Yates Country.

HINTS OF THE PROGRESS OF THE FIGHT. MR. EVARTS NOT AN ADVOCATE OF OLEOMARGARINE -BOTH SIDES CONFIDENT.

In local political circles excitement over the Senbeen in opposition to the principles and policy of the Republican party. In 1866 he sympathized information drift down from the capital, indicative of the Andrew Johnson policy in support of Heffatorship contest has died out with the departure of the politicians for Albany. Stray bits of information drift down from the capital, indicative

received word yesterday that Assemblyman Tay- | MURDERED BY ANARCHISTS. lor, of Kings, had become an Evarts man because he was not pleased with his committee appointments. They hope to win him back, and say there is no more disaffection over the committees than

The oleomargarine question continues to haunt the Evarts leaders. One of them said yesterday: 'It does not seem possible that men can be serious in their opposition to Mr. Evarts on so slender a ground as that he gave a legal opinion that an act of the Legislature was unconstitutional. As to the main issue of butter against oleomargarine, Mr. Evarts is a farmer himself and has a thousand acres of land. He is also a dairyman to a certain extent, for I have eaten butter at his table that extent, for I have eaten butter at his table that came from his farm. He never made, sold or handled even au ounce of oleomargarine. The petitions for his his election are signed by more farmers than any other occupation. Jefferson County Republicans, whose big petition was published in The Tribune, are largely dairy farmers. That is one of the large dairy counties. The only place where the oleomargarine question gets a foothold is where dairying is a unnor occupation and politics of a certain shady sort predominant."

pation and pointies of a certain shady sort predominant."
West Side Ropublicans are happy over the excellent positions given General Barnum, Messrs. Van
Allen. Rockefeller and Windolph. Among. "the
boys" there is some soreness because the member
from John J. O'Brien's district, Mr. Smith, is placed
at the tail end of an insignificant committee.
O'Brien, it is said, could have secured a better
place for his representative by going to ex-Senator
Platt, but refused to ask for favors from that source.
The confidence of both Evarts and Morton men
remains unabated. The former claim that their
favorite is gaining instrength daily; the latter that
they have the battle won.

FAVORING MR. EVARTS'S ELECTION. The James G. Blaine Association of the VIth

Assembly District held a special meeting on Tuesday evening at No. 388 Grand-st., Theodore Broadhead presiding. Resolutions strongly commending Mr. Evarts and urging his election as Senator were

passed.

A petition signed by about fifty Independent Republicans of Staten Island has been forwarded to Assemblyman Tynan, their representative at Albany, requesting him to use his influence against Levi P. Morton, candidate for United States Senator, and in favor of Mr. Evarts or Mr. Hiscock. WAS EX-GOVERNOR COBURN SWINDLED! Beston, Jav. 14 .- It is said that ex-Governor

Coburn, of Maine, a short time before his death, was swindled by Boston sharpers out of about \$500,000, growing out of the purchase of Topeka, Salina and Western Railway securities. TROUBLE IN THE BOCKING VALLEY.

MINERS FORM MILITARY COMPANIES. OVERNOR HOADLY'S INVESTIGATION-REPRE-

SENTATIVE WELDY'S BILL TO PREVENT INTIMI-

COLUMBUS, Jan. 14 .- A force of Pinkerton guards is now performing guard duty in the eastern portion of Neisonville, where the syndicate owns real estate, locality gratis, if he would remove the guards. Mayor Buckley informed these near that he had no authority to remove them so long as they did nothing unlawful. Mr. Hall says that he is compelled to guard his houses, as threats to burn them were made by some of the strikers. He is operating his intro, and wants the houses for some of his new miners, and has brought suit for forcible de-tainer against all the idle miners who live in his houses. No sign of intimidation of the working miners has been are gradually increasing. Sot a few of the uniners now at work go to their labor in their best clothes, carrying their dinner in their coat pockets, and change suits at the mines. After the day's work's done they wash and change their elothes again, returning to their homes in a roundabout way unnoticed and undetected. This plan i

brought repeating rifles from New-Straiswille on Mon-day night will be the nucleus about which this organiza-tion will be formed, as one of their number is an active member and an official of the Relief Committee. Me-Eacheon has been travelling over the country soliciting aid and not long ago delivered an address to an assembinge in Chicaro. Matters look ugly, and a contest, the extent of which no man can tell, is imminent. The fol-

Ecoung Disputch:

Assistant Adjutant-General Dill has just arrived from Ruspectar Eameroff came yesterday, and has circulated freely among the univers. Each are in the valey at the request of covernor floadly, and will vist all the uning villages in this district. Mr. Bancroft was asked whether he had formed any definite opinion about the present state of adairs, to which he replied. Not yet. Mr. Bancroft stated that he had not a miner who claimed to have the original notice which was posted by Neil McEacheon at Shawnee, of which several copies had been distributed.

The Troy mine is still burning and the prospects are that it will not soon be extinguished.

he has been for several weeks. He states that unless

something is done immediately, there will be bloodshed in the valley. The univers, he says, are partially armed with rifles. The Straitsville tuine is lourning flercely, and the fire cannot be extinguished until all ventilation is opped. There was an exciting time in the House of Repre

There was an exciting time in the House of Rep-sentatives this afternoon, when Colonel Weldy int duced his bill to prevent the infinitiation of labore. This bill was withdrawn on Friday, as the author was absent. The bill, which is intended to provide for protection of the working miners, fixes the penalty interference at impressement in the penitentiary for more than three years nor less than one. The trouble in the valiey wasre viewed by Represen-tives McBride, Weldy, Love, Cole and others. The Ho-finally ordered it to the second reading to-morrow.

DYING FROM STARVATION.

MILWAUKEE, Jan. 14.-Frederick Mohr hardt, a well-to-do brewer of this city, has just been arrested on a charge of abandoning his family. Last week his children asked for assistance for themselves and their mother. The mother was found in a dying condition and expired before help could be obtained. Before her death see said that her husband had deserted her it April, leaving her with three children and no means o support. The woman died from starvation in a shortime after finishing her story.

POCKETPICKING IN A COURT HOUSE.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.] PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 14.-A thief relieved Charles F. Beale, foreman of the petit jury, of his pocket-book containing \$12, in the new court house yesterday

CRIMES AND CASUALTIES-BY TELEGRAPH.

SHOOTING INTO A CHARIVARI PARTY. SHOOTING INTO A CHARIVARI PARTY.

DETROIT, Jan. 14.—A dispatch to The Times from Howell says: A charivari party was fixed into last night by some one in the house of Joseph A. Dibble, a farmeting at Oceda. E. Mann was killed and three other were injured. Dibble is nearly sixty years old and warecently married nine weeks after the death of his first wife. The screanlers had been warned but Dibble claims that he did not do the shooting.

CRUSHING TWO COLORED MEN TO DEATH.

CHARLESTON, Jan. 14.—A pile of commercial fertilizers at the works of Wilcox, Gibbes & Co., near this city, caved in this morning, crushing two colored laborers to death and injuring a third.

CONFESSION OF A MURDERER.

WAFFACA, Wis., Jan. 14.—A week ago Thomas Walsh, one of the important witnesses in the Vandecar trial, last January, was stabbed in a saloon. To-day his physician told him he could not five, whereupon he confessed he was the man who shot and killed Banker Mead in October, 1882, at this place. Alfred Vandecar was charged with the crime. Walsh confessed that Vandecar was with him, but that he (Walsh) committed the murder.

FREE FROM A CHARGE OF MURDER. FREE FROM A CHARGE OF MURDER.
READING, Peno., Jan. 14.—Mrs. Jacob Riegel and
Charles Heisler, who were arrested some time ago on the
charge of killing the woman's husband by administering
arsenic, were discharged from custody to-day. An
analysis of the dead man's stomach showed no trace of
policos.

SENTENCING A BANKER TO PRISON.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Jan. 14.—In the Richmond County Superior Court to-day, in the case of the state against George P. Curry, a banker and breker, who failed last year, the jury returned a verdict of guilty of larceny after trust, and the judge sentenced Curry to live years in the peniteatiary.

A POLICE COMMISSIONER STABBED. HERR RUMPFF KILLED IN REVENGE—THE ASSASSIN

BERLIN, Jan. 14.—At Frankfort-on-the-Main ast night, Police Commissioner Rumpff, who had been active in the prosecution of anarchists, was found dead in front of his house, stabbed in two places. His assassin is unknown.

FRANKFORT-ON-THE-MAIN, Jan. 14.-A reward of \$750 has been offered for the discovery of the murderer of Police Commissioner Rumpfl. The dagger with which the deed was committed twice penetrated the heart of its victim. No robbery was committed. It is presumed that vengeance was the motive for the crime.

After the first dynamite outrage at Frankfort 1883, Rumpff sent a spy into the inner circle of the Anarchists, and through him discovered the threads of the whole conspiracy. The inquiry into the second plot, which was against Rumpff himself, led to the discovery of the Niederwald conspiracy. Rumpff received numerous letters threatening him with death.

The police are displaying unusual activity at Frankfort, Mayence, Darmstadt and Mannheim. Railway depots are guarded, trains are searched and travellers are required to prove their identity. Several arrests have been made.

Rumpft was a widower and was sixty-two years old. He leaves two children. It is known that the Aparchists, after the sentence of the Niederwald conspirators, resolved to murder Rumpff, who did much to frustrate Most's plans and was always in active communication with the English police. LONDON, Jan. 14 .- The Central News gives the following version of the killing last night of Police Commissioner Rumpff:

Herr Rumpff was actively connected with the recent prosecutions at Leipsic of the anarchists Reinsdorf, Rupsch, Kuschler, Holzhauer, Bachman, Soehugen, Rhienback and Toellner, who were engaged in the Niederwald attempt to kill the Emperor, Crown Prince and others of the Imperial suite. Reinsdorf, Rupsch and Kuechler were sentenced to death, and Holzhauer and Bachman to ten years' servitude, while the other three were acquitted. The police are reticent in regard to the murder of Herr Rumpff, but state that there is no doubt that friends of the condemned anarchists ommitted the deed. All kinds of stories are affoat in regard to the murder. One is to the effect that while returning home at about 10 o'clock last night, and when in front of his house, Herr Rumpff was struck a violent blow on the back of the head, which felled him to the pavement, rendering him unconscious without giving him an opportunity to cry out for help. Another is that his death was produced by a stab wound in a vital part which produced almost instant death. All agree that the murder was the work of anarchists in revenge for the part the Councillor had taken in securing the conviction of Remsdorf and his companions. The Emperor William when informed of the death of Herr Rumpff was visibly agitated.

MR. LOWELL'S OFFICE IN DANGER. THE AMERICAN LEGATION BUILDING ON FIRE-

ORIGIN OF THE PLAMES UNKNOWN. LONDON, Jan. 14.-The office occupied by the American Legation in this city narrowly escaped destruction by fire this afternoon. The buildings in which Mr. Loweli's official headquarters are situated were set on fire through some, as yet, unascertained cause. By means of a prempt alarm scene in time to secure an early control of the flames, and through its strenuous exertions the buildings were saved, the rooms occupied by the legation escaping without any serious damage.

INTERESTS OF GERMANY.

BERLIN, Jan. 14.-The Budget Committee of the Reichstag yesterday voted in favor of the credit of 150,000 marks (\$35,700) for explorations in Central Africa asked for at the beginning of the ression by Prince filsmarck. This appropriation was considered in the Sincer's Relief Committee at Shawnee, in the binning owned by the Knights of Labor:
Having received an invitation from Straitsville and other parts of the Hocking Vailey to take part in a grand unitary full and exercise exhibition to take place in the near future, we desire to curved 300 men in three companies of 100 cach. It is desired that the non applying for enrolment shall be in most, sound popused condition, able to stand a day's marching, if necessary. For further informatian apply to Neil McKacheon.

THE SITUATION IN BUENOS AYRES.

Buenos Ayres, Jan. 14-via, Galveston. ublic opinion considers as unjust the Government de-ree declaring the paper of the National Bank alone in convertible. Business has remained unmoved through-out the crisis, the first impression having passed. The stocks which tell are again rising. It seems probable that the Executive will accord the same privileges to the Provincial Bank. Lovison, Jan. 14.—Advices from Buenos Ayres states that the Provincial Bank has suspended cash payments.

PHASES OF IRISH AGITATION. DUBLIN, Jan. 14.-One Delahanty, who was

cupying a farm at Kilbeggan, in Westmeath, from

with the Castle Wellan riots, and who had resigned and was about to depart for America, has been arrested inder the Crimes act.
The recent strike in County Limerick is gaining head-

way.

Lord Claude Hamilton, Member of Partiament for Liverpool, in addressing a meeting of Grangemen at Omagh, County Tyrone, to-day, urged a union of Con-servatives and Liberals to combat the tendency of the Distribution of Seats bill to place Ireland in the hands of Parnellite.

LONDONDERRY, Jan. 14.-An Irish-American, one Logan, has been committed for trial here on the charge of wounding an English commercial traveller, one Plas-kert. Logan's sister has also been committed as an ac-

PHELAN'S LIFE IN SHEFFIELD.

LONDON, Jan. 14.-The police have ascer tained that Captain Thomas Phelan lived in Sheffield in 1883 and openly avowed himself an agent of O'Donovar 1883 and openly avowed himself an agent of O'Donovan Rossa. He always dressed well and seemed to be abundantly supplied with money. He had a large quantity of luggage, including a dressing-case containing silver and ivory tollet articles. He denounced the murder of Lord Prederick Cavensish and Under-Secretary Burke, saying that it was a bad plan, but when James Carey turned informer against the assassins Phelan cursed the informer and uttered vague threats of vengeance for his treachery. Phelan's acquaintances in Sheffield remembered this fact when Carey was slain by O'Dounell and they believe that Phelan had something to do with planning that crime.

Captain Thomas Phelan sent for a tailor yesterday and was measured for a suit of clothes. When he appears in the Tombs Police Court ten days hence to confront Dynamiteur Short, who tried to stab him to death, it is his desire to be well dressed. The coat he wore from Kansas City is hacked and slasked and covered with blood from

City is backed and slasked and covered with blood from the knife of the would-be assassin.

Short receives no visitors in his cell. O'Donovan Rossa's office is still the meeting place for the men who have been stirred up from their seclusion by this atabbing affair. It is said that a council of the Fenian Brotherhood has been held to talk the matter over. It is the unanimous belief that Phelan gave information to President Arthur on which he based his reference to dynamite outrages in his message to Congress. Soon after his arrival in this country Short made bitter statements against Modernto the alleged English spy. McDermott replied to this by a letter in which he said "had I been an English agent, he above all others would long since have been decorated with the broad arrow—the badge of the English convict."

NO ANNEXATIONS IN SAMOA.

LONDON, Jan. 14 .- The Daily Telegraph states that Germany has acceded to England's proposal that neither power shall annex the Samoan Islands. This agreement will put an end to the scheme of the British Colonists of New Zealand to annex the islands, but it is believed at the Colonial Office, will be accepted as satis-factory by the New Zealanders, inasmuch as their main object in wishing to obtain a technical possession of the Islands was to prevent their acquisition by Germany.

PROTESTS FROM AUSTRALIA. London, Jan. 14 .- Advices from Melbourne

state that popular opinion in Australia continues to be greatly agitated in view of the recent German annexations in New-Guinea and adjacent islands. Mass meet ings to protest against foreign annexations in the Pacific are an every day occurrence. Shire and borough councils likewise are taking occasion to record their protest. It is certain that the Australians are thoroughly aroused against the present policy of the British Colonial Office.

TONQUIN TO BE OCCUPIED.

M. FERRY ANXIOUS TO END THE CAMPAIGN. THE FRENCH FORCE TO BE INCREASED AND ACTIVE

MEASURES BEGUN. LONDON, Jan. 14.-The Central News' accounof the proceedings in the French Chamber of Deputies to-day is as follows:

Paris, Jan. 14.-Premier Ferry this afternoon, in the Chamber of Deputies, made an official declaration of the Government's intention with regard to Tonquin. The declaration was partly in answer to an interrogatory put forward by the Opposition respecting the retirement of General Campenon from the Ministry of War. General Campenon resigned his portfolio on January 3 because, contrary to his advice, the Ministry persisted in the Tonquin in-

M. Ferry went bluntly to the point at once. He announced that the Government intended to increase immediately its energies in Tonquin and would not stop until it occupied the entire country up to the frontier of the Chinese Empire. This declaration produced a profound sensation and was received with cheers and considerable disapproval. Among the distinguished visitors who were present to hear the Ministerial announcement was Prince Hohenlohe, the German Ambassador.

M. Ferry, continuing, said that the operations necessary to the proposed conquest of Tonquin would in no wise compromise the French military strength at home or interfere with the necessary general mobilization. In saying this the Premier fortified himself with the authority of General Lewal, than whom there could be no military authority more respected by France. There were three millions of men in the Republic, the best soldiers in the world, ready to march at a moment's notice in the cause of France. It was impossible longer to keep the army in Tonquin crouching idly, like hunters, with their eyes fixed upon a single point. That was unworthy or an army of France. That army must be occupied otherwise. Tonquin must be entirely occupied. The task was not difficult. It would require but an insignificant

Tonquin must be entirely occupied. The task was not difficult. It would require but an insignificant mobilization.

General Lewal, the new Minister of War, in speaking on the military situation, declared that he was a seldier and had no desire to interfere in politics. He praised General Campenou's devotion to France, and said that he would strive to imitate it. He denied that the present operations in Tonquin would endanger the mobilization of the Army in France should occasion therefor arise. This, he said, would never be endangered as long as he should remain Minister of War.

M. Ferry's speech, besides producing a great sensation in the Chambers when it was delivered, has astounded the Parisians generally and made them serious. The general impression it has made may be described as bad. People discuss it as if they distiked to be forced to contemplate the probability of trouble.

dis iked to be forced to contemplate the probability of trouble.

After the remarks the Chamber adopted the order of the day by a vote of 294 to 234. After this the Chamber adjourned until January 27.

BERLIN, Jan. 14.—The North German Gazette says many retired army officers have gone to China to instruct the Chinese Army in European tactics.

The Covernment is powerless to prevent this. It, however, prohibits officers still in the army of reserve from going.

BLOWING UP A TOWN HALL.

LONDON, Jan. 14.-The Town Hall at Warminster, in Wiltshire, was partially wrecked by an explosion of dynamite last night. Several houses in the neighborhood were badly shaken, many windows shattered, and several persons thrown to the ground by the violence of the shock. The report of ground by the violence of the shock. The report of the explosion was head for two miles around, and great excitement was caused until it was ascer-tained that no one had been seriously injured. Pieces of tin tubing which apparently had con-tained a fuse were found near the scene of the ex-plosion. Two suspicious looking strangers were noticed lottering near the Town Hall during the afternoon, and the police are searching for them, but thus far no arrests have been made.

FRANCE AND GERMANY AGREEING.

Berlin, Jan. 14 .- A report that France and ermany have come to an understanding on the Egyptagreement has been formulated. It is said, however, that Prince Bismarck is awaiting the result of the French maintains his present compact majority in the Cham-bers the proposed alliance will be cemeuted.

The belief prevails here that England has instructed

REPORTED RELEASE OF LOUISE MICHEL. Paris, Jan. 14.-It is rumored that Louise Michel has been liberated from prison and is now living either in Brussels or in London.

FRAGMENTS OF CABLE NEWS.

Rome, Jan. 14. The waters of the Tiber and its tribu CONSTANTINOPLE, Jan. 14.—The Porte denies the prevalence of atrocities against the Christians in Mace

CALCUTTA, Jan. 14.—The Chinese have refortified Bhame, in Burmah, and repulsed the attacks of the Bur-nese, Shans and Kachyens, who burned an American uission.

Madrid, Jan. *14.—Earthquake tremblings were feb yesterday at Torrox. Canillas, Almunecar and Algarobo The official record of the number of persons killed by the earthquakes in Granada was 695, and the number injured 1,480.

STRIKE OF RAILROAD MEN. THE CAUSE OF THE TROUBLE ON THE FORT WAYNE

LINE. PITTSBURG, Jan. 14 .- One of the prominent

officials of the Penusylvania Company to-day made a statement of the cause of the strike at Fort Wayne, Ind. "Some time ago," said he, "it was determined by the stockholders to cut down the expenses of the road in ome way, and after a meeting had been held, at which plans for this purpose were presented, it was concluded that the system of running double-headers would be adopted. By this arrangement a few men would be thrown out while the rest of the men would be retained, without having to would be retained, without having to to make a reduction in their wages. The double-headers were first run on the Eastern Division from Alliance to Fort Wayne, and lately on the Western Division from Fort Wayne. We have been running for some time here the large freight engines which are equivalent to the the large freight engines which are equivalent to the two small engines that compose what are called double-neaders. We expected that there would be no trouble in consequence, and certainly there should be none. It seems, however, that yesterday the discharged brakemen and conductors—and there were not more than thirty-five altogether on the Western Division—gathered about the depot at Fort Wayne and raised a disturbance, in which they were joined by a large crowd of idle loaders and boys who have not the slightest interest, in any way, in the Fort Wayne road."

ONLY ONE FREIGHT TRAIN MOVED. FORT WAYNE, Ind., Jan. 14 .- Only one freight train ocal train bound East, left the city to-day, which eluded the strikers by running through the city at a high rate of speed without stopping. The strikers could not board the train to disable it. The yards are blocked with the train to disable it. The yards are blocked with freight trains which the officials are unable to meve. At noon Superintendent C. D. Law himself unspiked and turned a switch to allow a freight train to pull out, but the strikers immediately replaced and respiked it and would not allow the train to leave. No mail, express or passenger trains have been molested.

Eight of the lealers who were arrested at South Bend, were found guilty and bound over to the Circuit Court in the sum of \$100 cach.

About 4 p. m. Superintepdent Law together with minor

the sum of \$100 cach.

About 4 p. m. Superintendent Law together with minor officials of the company with a supply of links and pins, took a shifting engine and lan it to the Grand Rapids Janction, a mile from she city, where the two freight trains stopped yesterday by the strikers still stand, and attempted to recouple the trains. Notwithstanding that the police force was present, a body of strikers followed upon another shifting engine which they had captured, and upon arriving at the junction coupled the two shifting engines together, compelled the officials to dismount, and atter securing the links and pilms carried out by the officials, brought both engines back to the city. No violence was used upon either side, and no arrests were made.

MR. KEENE REFUSED TO PAY.

TROUBLE ON THE LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.

HE LEFT HIS COMMUTATION BOOK AT HOME AND CAME IN CONTACT WITH TWO CONDUCTOR For the last six months a tall, heavily mustached, carefully dressed man has travelled nearly every day upon the Long Island Raitroad. This is James R. Keene, the well-known speculator and ex-millionaire, who since the summer has occupied a cottage at Wave Crest, Far Rockaway, and comes to New-York nearly every morning, returning by an afternoon train. Like all residents of the neighborhood whom business or inclination calls to New-York frequently, Mr. Keene has used a commuter's book of tickets. By this arrangement a person is enabled to travel once each way every day between Far Rockaway and New-York for \$33 a year. Commuters are given a little paste board covered book, the yellow leaves of which are ruled off into little coupons with the date stamped upon each from the first to the thirtieth of the menth. By the company's regulations it is absolutely necessary that this book be shown on each trip by the passenger to the conductor so that the latter may detach the

trip coupon. Otherwise the ordinary fare must be

Last Monday Mr. Keene, who is now known by sight to a majority of the employes of the road, was travelling as usual to the city. When Conductor Mahoney, of the Rockaway branch, came round to collect the tickets Mr. Keene felt in his pocket and found that he had left his little yellow-leaved book at home. This he explained to the conductor, evidently expecting that that was sufficient. The conductor, however, quietly snipped a duplex ticket to a lace-like appearance, after the fashion of conductors, and handing the rebate check to Mr. Keene asked for 60 cents-and did not get it. Mr. Keene declined in forcible terms to pay his fare. The conductor thought over the situation, and rather than have any altercation with a person of Mr. Keene's standing in Wall Street paid the fare out of his own pocket as far as Jamaica, where the change to the main line is made, and where his authority ended. The train from this point was in charge of Conductor Randall, who was not inclined to pay the fare of his passenger. He made the same request for the fare as his predecessor, and was met with the same response. He then told Mr. Keene that he would have to pay the fare or be put off the man than Conductor Randall to induce him to leave his seat until the train reached its destination. The conductor thought he would make the experiment, conductor thought he would make the experiment, and had rung the bell for the engineer to stop the train when a passenger sitting in front of Mr. Keene paid the sum in dispute. Before the end of the journey was reached, however, Mr. Keene, according to Conductor Randall, approached him with a troubled expression and indulged in language which, if not choice, had an unusually torcible ring about it. From words, according to the same authority, Mr. Keene showed a disposition to proceed to blows, and his puglistic desires were with didiculty checked.

The occurrence was reported to the authorities by the conductor, and the company's detective was

the conductor, and the company's detective was given instructions to keep an eye on the ex-owner of Foxhail when he should return in the afternoon. Mr. Keene, however, bought his ticket on the sew-York side, and made no reference to the experience

York side, and made no reference to the experience of the forenoon.

Speaking of the affair yesterday, one of the officers of the company said: "I think from the statement of the conductor to me that Mr. Keene's conduct was, to say the least, unbecoming. Our rules and regulations in regard to commutation tickets are clearly printed on each book, and our conductors have strict orders to collect the fare whenever the book is not produced. Every day some one of our commutation ticket holders will step up to the ticket-seller and with a smale buy his ticket, saying he has left his pass at home. I do not remember that we have ever had a case such as this happen before."

JOHN MARSHALUS FARM.

A SUPPOSED VALUELESS TRACT THE RICHEST PROP-ERTY IN THE THORN CREEK DISTRICT.

BUTLER, Penn., Jan. 14 .- James Marshall. hirty years ago, gave to his brother, John Marshall, a farm of 400 acres on Thorn Creek, upon condition that he would go and live there. The offer was accepted, but no deed of the farm was ever issued to John Marshall. He continued living there until a few years ago, when, with his family, he moved back to Pittsburg, but paid taxes on the Thorn Creek farm as usual. When James

did not enumerate the farm as part of his possessions No one considered the farm to be worth bothering about until the oil excitement in Thorn Crock began. about until the oil excitement in Thorn Crock began, Then the heirs of James Marshall claimed the farm as part of their father's estate, and leased it for drilling purposes. The great Armstrong well, which flowed 0,000 barrels a day, was struck on this farm, as were several other wells, nearly as prolific, and the Marshall farm became the richest oil terflery that had ever been developed. The heirs of John Marshall claimed that they had a legal title to the farm, owing to their twenty-one years' continuous possession. This title was recognized as good by Thompson H. Lines, and he bought the farm a few days ago. Nearly \$500,000 worth of oil have been taken from the farm, and it is valued at \$500,000.

FIGHTING WITH TRAMPS.

Easton, Penn., Jan. 14 .- Detectives Somers and Smith, of the Lehigh Valley Ratiroad, yesterday pursued twenty tramps, who were making trouble on the Belvidere and Delaware Railroad. Near Greensthe Belvidere and Delaware Ralicoal. Near Greens-burg, Reedy Scanion, one of the tramps, fell between the cars, and was cut in two. Another fell at the same time and had his head badly cut. The remaining eighteen got on a train and went to Phillipsburg, where they alighted and went to a shardy in Black Davis's Cut. The detec-tives attacked them. The tramps defended themselves with stones and brickbats. Somers had his back lajured by a brick. The tramps made their escape.

FIGHTING A DUEL ON HORSEBACK.

IBY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.

BAINBRIDGE, Ga., Jan. 14 .- A report comes from Calhoun County that Joel Shuman and Thomas Ginn fought a duel on horseback, in actilement of an old quarrel. They met on the road. Ginn's little s was on the horse behind him and was told by his father to get down and run away. The men then began firing. Each man emptied his revolver. Shuman was wounded in four places, fell from his horse and died in half an hour. Ginn has three wounds, but may recover. The boy stood in a fence corner and watched the proceedings without being injured.

ACCIDENTAL EXPLOSION OF DYNAMITE.

Somerset, Penn., Jan. 14 .- The Somerset Chemical Works, two miles east of this place, where all grades of high explosives are manufactured, was the scene of an explosion this afternoon. Five men were in the packing-house when the dynamite was ignited from a red-hot poker with which one of the men was boring a hole in the door. In a second the building was in flames. The men started to run and were but a short distance from the building when 500 pounds of dynamite exploded. Two of the men were found about sixty rods away burned to a crisp. The other men were not seriously injured. Window glass was broken half a mile from the scene of the accident.

ASKING AN INCREASE OF THE WOOL TARIFF. MIDDLEBURY, Vt., Jan. 14 .- The Vermont Merino Sheep Breeders' Association to-day elected as president Samuel James, of Weybridge; secretary. Albert Chapman, of Middlebury. A resolution was adopted urging upon Congress the justice of increasing the customs duties on Australian wools.

TELEGRAPHIC NOTES.

TO STAMP OUT PLEURO-PNEUMONIA.

WILMINGTON, Del., Jan. 14.—Governor Stockley has appointed Ward B. Rowland to be State Veterinary Surgeon to take charge of the duty of stamping out the pleuropneumonia, now said to be prevalent in this vicinity. Three assessors, whose duty it is to assess the value of animals which have to be killed in order to prevent the disease from spreading and to determine how much shall be paid to the owners, have also been appointed.

GENERAL NEGLEY RESIGNS.

HARRISBURG, Jan. 14.—Governor Pattison has received the resignation of General Negley, gas inspector of Pittaburg. It is alleged that Negley had not properly attended to his duties.

A TELEGRAPHIC INJUNCTION DENIED.

HARFORD, Jan. 14.—Judge Shipman, in the United States Circuit Court, has denied the motion of the God and Stock Telegraph Company against the Commercial Telegraph Company for an injunction to restrain the latter company from using the stock reporting instrument of the telegraph court of the stock of the telegraph company for an injunction to restrain the latter company from using the stock reporting instrument of their own instruments.